

DODGE CITY TIMES.

VOL. V.

DODGE CITY, KANSAS, DEC. 7, 1878.

NO. 30.

LOCAL NEWS.

A FLOURING MILL.

Messrs. Rainey and Bell, of Decatur, Ill., have about concluded to remove their flouring mill to this point, provided satisfactory arrangements can be made for transportation. We believe the opening is splendid, and these gentlemen signified a determination to make the venture.

THE SUNSPOTS AND RAINFALL.

On another page we give the main features of an article, written by Major Luman, which shows that storms and rain-fall are governed by the increase and decrease of spots on the sun. Should his theory prove correct, we shall witness a greater rainfall the coming years, as we are entering the period of maximum sun spots.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

It is said a school house is built to every child born in Kansas. This is probably an exaggeration. Ford county is keeping pace in school progress. Thirteen school districts have been organized, mostly in the eastern part of the county. District No. 5, west of Spearville, has voted \$968 in bonds, and District No. 8, southwest, \$800, for the erection of school houses.

ON CHARD.

In company with Judge Frieger we visited his farm northeast of the city. Tuesday. He has five acres planted in several varieties of fruit trees. A neat wire fence surrounds the embryo orchard, and rows of cottonwoods are to be planted along the fence lines. Mr. Cotton set the orchard and has made a tasty arrangement of the plan. We trust their labors will be amply rewarded; and may the Judge's farm blossom as the rose.

CAMP SUPPLY ITEMS.

—We are likely to have trouble with the Indians again. A courier arrived at this post on Saturday evening from Dodge, with orders to disarm the Cheyennes now en route to their reservation. (It was erroneously reported, as stated in my last, that they were disarmed at Bluff creek.) The Cheyennes with their escort, four companies of the 4th cavalry, left this post on Friday morning last, and will have marched some 30 or 40 miles by the time the courier reaches them. After disarming them the two companies of the 4th cavalry from Fort Reno will conduct them to their reservation, and I and K companies will return to this post, and at once start en route for Texas to join troops already in the field, to put down an Indian outbreak down there, the particulars of which I have not been able to learn, except that the disturbance is 45 miles south of Fort Elliott, and that Co. I of the 19th Inf. under command of Capt. Liecum, and F Co. of the 4th Cav. are out in pursuit of them.

—The Cheyennes (erroneously reported as the Arapahoes) that recently left their reservation at Ft. Reno for a buffalo hunt, was last seen on the Canadian river, near Antelope hills in the Pan Handle of Texas. These Indians, it will be remembered, asked for permission to leave their reservation for this hunt, and was informed that they should wait until the troops returned with the Cheyennes from the north. They replied that it would then be too late, and accordingly started off, some 150 or thereabouts, leaving their squaws and children behind, which in the opinion of old Indian scouts and those familiar with their habits, is evidence of their hostile intentions. Should an effort be made on the part of the troops to control their movements, and we here would not be surprised to hear of an engagement down on the Canadian river in the near future.

—The friends of Lieut. Harold, deceased, are pained to learn of his death. Lt. Harold had many friends at this post, especially among enlisted men, as he was noted as a real friend to them, and would do any and everything to encourage a good soldier.

"WHY SHOULD THE CITIZENS OF DODGE BE THANKFUL?"

Rev. Adam Holm preached to a full audience Sunday night in the Union church. We give that portion of his remarks that bear a local application:

But besides this, we have occasion for gratitude as a community and city, which should not be passed over. There has been an increase in substantial and permanent population during the year: 49 new houses having been built at an average value of \$300, making \$12,000 added to the city. This increases the value of real estate and advances the business of the city—an indirect gain to every citizen. While the county has been settling up we have had some sickness; but we have been blessed with general good health. No epidemic invaded the town. No contagious disease interfered with the ordinary pursuits of life. In fact, we can still say as we have always done, that Dodge is very healthy.

When we find towns along the road not far from Dodge, with less population, showing 40 cases of fever at one time, we can truly thank God for the good health that has prevailed.

The protection of life and property, and the prompt and impartial administration of justice, are to be considered. As far as I personally am concerned, I feel my life and property as secure in Dodge as in the quiet country village where I lived in Iowa. I have no fears by day or night.

Like the converted French boy who spoke: "My Christian friends, before I became converted it was not the wrath of God I was afraid of, it was the policeman!" so in this town, while comparatively few have much fear of the wrath of God, they have all a wholesome dread of the officer of the law. As a result of this, we have comparatively very good order. Drunkenness is not frequently seen, noisy brawls and fights are rare in many a town which has not half the notoriety of Dodge. On election day I took the trouble to go around town two or three times during the day, and was much struck with the quiet that prevailed.

We have good schools that will compare favorably with any in the valley. I visited some of them last week, and I know something about schools. In our schools the instruction is thorough and the discipline excellent. You never hear any profane or indecent language from children in the play ground, with all their boisterousness.

We have two newspapers published in our town, in which you never find a line at which any one could blush, and which the most fastidious would not hesitate to bring into their families. They are both in this respect better than papers published in places that think themselves infinitely better than Dodge. They may not adopt the same methods or use the same means for reaching what they both eagerly work for—the welfare, socially and religiously, and politically, of this community; but it would only be fair to yield to them what we all ask for ourselves, when we differ from others in our convictions and conduct—the merit of being governed by conscience.

Then if we look at the religious aspect of the case we are encouraged. We have a Sunday School of goodly proportions meeting here every Sabbath, taught by a body of earnest Christian teachers. It is not as large as it ought to be, but it is not such a feeble infant as it was a few years ago, when a few Christian women, in trembling and tears, began without a solitary male helper to gather the children together and to instruct them in Divine things. It is surely a cause of gratitude to those noble women that the seed thus sown is yielding sheaves to the harvest of God.

It may be considered a misfortune by a few, but I think it ought to be an occasion of gratitude that there are two churches here instead of one. "The field is white for the harvest, while the laborers are few;" surely, two working together for the common welfare can accomplish more than one. As in the case of the newspaper men, we may work in different paths, but I beseech of you to give us both credit for being governed by conviction, and to be equally anxious to lead men to the narrow way that leads to the eternal city of our God; and if you differ in your judgment as to our way of doing things, remember to our master we are accountable.

We have two prayer meetings each week, not cold and formal and dry, but real live prayer meetings where you can feel a good influence pervading the worshippers; and I can safely say that in attendance we must be many as they do in many places numbering church members by the hundred.

Thus we have among us, the preacher, the teacher, and the newspaper man, the irresistible triad of modern civilization, all contributing more or less to the advancement of our city and the development of a higher type in morals and religion. The introduction of the question of morality into our local politics is a sure index that the pulse of the community is quickening,

and men feel that a candidate ought to be a moral man to receive the suffrages of an enlightened American community. Under the pressure of such an opinion the most careless men begin to look to their ways, and mend them.

He did not speak of these things to flatter the people of Dodge or minister to their self-conceit. Both in private and public print he had endeavored to show that there was a bright side to Dodge. Being a comparative stranger he had opportunities of observing things. Some people think a minister's duty consists in speaking over dead questions, dead men and women, and had nothing to do with practical questions. His only safe plan is to be governed by duty.

He would make the next thing to a godly town of Dodge by making it a cleanly town. "Cleanliness is the next thing to godliness." Is there no power to make this town so that it will not be an eyesore to every stranger that visits it? If you had a number of cases of fever you would be willing to clean your door step and invite the action of the city government in this direction. Filth and crime are always associates. A town with clean streets somehow begets an atmosphere of purity. In this matter there is neglect and carelessness. I would like to see everybody afraid of the policeman.

He deprecated the use of profane language, which was the result of bad associations. The amount of Sabbath desecration in Dodge was worthy of censure. As Americans we cannot afford to throw away our Sabbath; as citizens having the welfare of the community at heart, and the interests of the young. There was no difficulty in the way of suspending business on Sunday. Business men and workmen need the rest. Nearly everybody in Dodge was responsible for this, he was ashamed to say.

Yet many of these persons talk of the dereliction of duty by officers, or what officers should do, and what could be done if officers were only of the proper kind. He submitted to candid consideration, can you expect officers to be better than yourselves when you all break the laws of Kansas? What moral backing can officers have in enforcing the laws against crime? The officers are always glad to do what you want them to do; the law is enforced, as you desire it. Officers are simply exponents of public opinion.

On the question of temperance he was not disposed to blame saloon men, but should blame those who drink, and especially Christians.

He simply wanted to show what could be done and point out the line in which reform must work. The law and remedy were at hand.

Conform to the law yourselves and bring your influence to bear in cultivating a reverence for law so that the tone of public conscience shall be improved and men and women shall not be so utterly indifferent to the spectacle of crime. All scripture, history and experience justified him in saying that the community, the city or nation that basely surrenders itself to the lower element entails curses and untold suffering on the future generation.

I entreat you citizens of Dodge, as you value the future prosperity of your own rapidly growing city; as you appreciate the beauty of happy Christian homes; as you regard the welfare of your sons and daughters; as you estimate the infinite worth of your own immortal souls; as you contemplate your personal responsibility to a pure and just God; as you prize the eternal joys of the redeemed around your Father's throne; as you despair of the lost shut out from his presence forever, Break off your sins by righteousness, give your hearts to God and your influence towards inaugurating a better day in your families and the city; and may God bless you all.

There is a new school bell. We didn't know what it was when we first heard it—it didn't seem to sound like a school bell—we heard it several times; and first thought it might be a steamboat bell—it didn't sound much like that, either, and we were told it was the school bell. There must be something the matter with its throat; probably it has the diphtheria. It sounds very unlike any old school bell we ever heard. It must have something up its— we would hate to tell what Major Thompson says about it. But we presume it sounds that way owing to this peculiarly highly rarefied and invigorating atmosphere.

J. M. Rainey, Jas. M. Bell and S. M. Hendricks, of Decatur, Ill., spent Sunday and Monday in Dodge. The first two named are prospecting for the location of a flouring mill and elevator. They are impressed with the opportunity afforded here.

Mining property has increased in value and is changing hands in the San Juan mining country, since the lease of the Denver and Rio Grande railway by the Santa Fe road.

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.

York, Hadder & Draper,

vs.

Wm. Frederick.

Complaint in Attachment. Plaintiff's demand \$50.00.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 25th day of November, 1878, A. D. 1878, R. G. Cook, J. P. of Dodge township, Ford county, Kansas, issued an order of attachment in the above named case for the sum of Fifty Dollars, and that said case will be heard on the 24th day of January, 1879, at 10 a. m.

YORK, HADDER & DRAPER,
by SUTTON & COLBORN, Att'ys.

de7-31

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.

A. B. Webster, Plaintiff,

vs.

J. J. Thompson, Defendant.

Complaint in Attachment. Plaintiff's demand \$12.50.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 25th day of November, 1878, R. G. Cook, a Justice of the Peace of Dodge township, Ford county, Kansas, issued an order of attachment in the above named case for the sum of \$12.50, and that said case will be heard on the 28th day of December, 1878, at 2 o'clock p. m.

A. B. WEBSTER, Plaintiff.

de7-31

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

Before R. G. Cook, Justice of the Peace, Dodge Township, Ford county, Kansas.

Francis T. Durand,

vs.

Wm. Frederick.

THE defendant Wm. Frederick will take notice that on the 25th day of November, 1878, the above named justice of the peace of Dodge township, Ford county, Kansas, issued an order of attachment in the above named case for the sum of \$100.00, and that said case will be heard on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1879, at 2 o'clock p. m.

By His Attorneys, SUTTON & COLBORN.

de7-31

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

J. R. CULBERTSON, of the State of Ohio

vs. You will take notice that Wilson Vermilion, of the county of Sequoyah, State of Kansas, (which said county of Sequoyah is within that part of the State of Kansas lying south of the north standard Parallel and west of the counties of Hodgeman, Ford and Clark, which said described territory is attached to the county of Ford for judicial purposes,) did on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1878, file his petition in the District Court of Ford county, Kansas, against J. R. Culbertson, defendant, setting forth that said defendant is indebted to said plaintiff in the sum of one hundred and fifty-seven 92-100 dollars for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered to defendant during the year 1878. And further by virtue of an order of attachment issued in said case, certain property of defendant's was attached, which property plaintiff seeks to subject to the payment of said debt; and that you are required to answer said petition filed, on or before the 12th day of January, 1879, or judgment will be rendered according to law.

H. P. MYTON, Clerk District Court.

SUTTON & COLBORN, Attorneys. de7

NOTICE OF ATTACHMENT.

Reeson & Harris,

vs.

Daniel Harrigan.

Complaint in Attachment. Plaintiff's claim Judgment for \$100.00.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1878, R. G. Cook, J. P. of Dodge township, Ford county, Kansas, issued an order of attachment in the above named case for the sum of one hundred dollars, and that said case will be heard on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day.

REESON & HARRIS,
By SUTTON & COLBORN, Attorneys.

de7

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